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# LIVINGSTON READY.

He Has Introduced a Bill Asking for an Appropriation.

RELATES TO FEDERAL PRISONS

Money Asked for Is for the Purchase of Sites.

THIS WILL MAKE THE TEST OF LEGALITY

What the House and Senate Did Yesterday—Wolcott's Noble Defense of Britain.

Washington, January 22.—(Special.)—In order that there be no further misinterpretation of the law providing for three federal prisons, Colonel Livingston today introduced a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the selection and purchase of suitable sites.

The bill was referred to the appropriations committee, of which the Atlanta congressman is a member. He will push its consideration and hopes to have it reported to the house very soon.

The money will be available immediately the bill becomes a law, and then the commission delegated by the law to select the sites, consisting of the attorney general and the secretary of the Interior, will have no reason for delay.

Colonel Livingston feels confident that Atlanta will be selected as the site for the southern prison.

WOLCOTT DEFENDS GREAT BRITAIN.

Effort Made by Pugh to Get Silver Recognized and Hill Interferes.

Washington, January 22.—Mr. Pugh's resolution for the payment of government obligations in standard silver dollars having been laid before the senate, Mr. Hill suggested that as it would lead to considerable debate it should go to the calendar, where it could be brought up at any time by a majority vote. Would not that, he asked, be agreeable to the senator from Alabama?

"No, sir," said Mr. Pugh, "I object to its going on the calendar and I insist upon its immediate consideration. I would have a vote upon it without debate, if I could obtain it."

"That is hardly possible," Mr. Hill replied, "in the present state of affairs."

"Not with the exercise of freedom of speech possessed so eminently by the senator from New York," said Mr. Pugh.

"Then I suggest," said Mr. Hill, "as temporary relief to the senate and county, that we lay this resolution aside and take up the resolution which the senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) desires to speak."

Mr. Wolcott, republican, of Colorado, informed that that course would be agreeable to him.

"Of course I will yield to the request of the senator from Colorado," said Mr. Pugh, "but I am very anxious to have action on my resolution and I shall press action on it whenever it is proper to do so. I hope that the next time it comes up there will be no objection to its consideration."

Wolcott Defends Great Britain.

Mr. Wolcott thereupon took the floor and addressed the senate in condemnation of the proposed extension of the Monroe doctrine, and in criticism of the action of the executive and legislative departments of the government on the Venezuelan question.

With an ardor and eloquence that arrested the senators on both sides, he said that in the galleries, Mr. Wolcott spoke of the aid given by Great Britain to the people of Venezuela in breaking the Spanish yoke, and said that those who were to attack Great Britain as if she were the oppressor of Venezuelan liberty would do well to read the history of those early and bloody times. If it were not for the heroic and reckless valor of the British legation at one of the decisive battles in that war of independence it was very possible, he said, that Venezuela would not now be free. He spoke contemptuously of the people that regarded the British as a nation of whom, he said, were white, the rest being Indians, negroes, mulattos and Zambos.

And he expressed the hope that the bountiful line would be followed, and that they would leave the rich gold fields of that region where the English speaking of the miners would not be subject to the cupidity of Venezuelan harpies, be welcomed as the shelter and protection of the English common law. He spoke of the diplomatic correspondence of the Venezuelan question as irritating, of the president's message as ill-considered, and of the appointment of the commission, without invitation of the countries interested, as premature and hasty.

Nicaraguan Canal Question.

When he reached that portion of his speech in which he contrasted the present condition of affairs with that which existed at the time of the Monroe message and declared that now "we do not desire to acquire an additional acre of land either north or south of us," he was interrupted by Mr. Mitchell, republican, of Oregon, who said that he would like to know whether, in the event that England should tomorrow negotiate with Nicaragua for the purchase of all the Nicaraguan soil, the government of the United States ought to protest, and if so, whether, in the name of the Monroe doctrine or in the name of what?

"I will answer the question of the senator from Oregon," Mr. Wolcott said, "and then I hope I will be permitted to proceed in my speech. We certainly would not interfere in the case presented. We would interfere to any extent. Not the slightest because of the Monroe doctrine, but because of the undoubted and inalienable right we have to protect our interests wherever anybody asserts to the contrary, in any portion of the earth." (Applause in the galleries.)

Peace-Making Peroration.

There was no abatement of interest felt in the speech from its opening sentence to its close, and when Mr. Wolcott, with fiery eloquence wound up the speech with the peroration in which he invoked peace between the two great English speaking nations and expressed the hope that they should always be found standing together as brothers, shoulders to shoulders, in the interest of humanity, awaiting the day when nations should no longer lift sword against nation, there was an outburst of applause throughout the chamber.

Hill Hails in Gold.

Mr. Pugh's resolution being still before the senate, Mr. Hill, democrat, of New York, offered an amendment to it, providing that if for any reason silver coin shall not be at a parity with gold coin, the United States bonds now payable in coin shall be paid in standard gold coin whenever demanded. He expressed his regret at the resolution being introduced at this time and said that it could not be passed without full discussion.

Mr. Hill had made no further progress in his speech when he was interrupted at 10 o'clock p. m. by the presiding officer with the statement that the morning hour had

# AN ILL-FATED PRINCE

Henry of Battenberg Dies of Fever in Far-Off Africa.

HE WAS AN HONORARY COLONEL

His Wife Is Princess Beatrice, Daughter of Queen Victoria.

HE WAS OFTEN LAUGHED AT AND RIDICULED

It Is Said He Went Upon the Ashanti Expedition To Escape Constant Shafts of Ridicule.

Resolution on American Outrages.

Mr. Cullom, republican, of Illinois, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a preamble and concurrent resolution in regard to the Armenian outrages in Turkey.

At the request of Mr. Gray, the report was laid aside for future action.

Following is the text of the preamble and resolution:

Whereas the supplementary treaty of Berlin, of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman empire and Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia, contains the following provisions:

(61) The sublime porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers and will superintend their application.

(62) The sublime porte having accepted the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration. In no part of the Ottoman empire shall differences of religion be allowed against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity to perform the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions and honors and the exercise of the different professions and industries.

All persons shall be admitted without distinction of religion to give evidence before the tribunals. Liberty and the outward exercises of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the various communities, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

The right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the above mentioned persons, their religious, charitable and other establishments in the holy places.

And whereas, the intent and object of the above cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the porte under the protection of the signatories thereto, and to secure to such subjects the full enjoyment of their religious worship and belief, the equal rights of the laws and all the privileges and immunities proper to any subjects of the Turkish empire, and

Whereas, by said treaty the Christian powers, parties thereto, have established, under the consent of Turkey, their right to accomplish and secure the above recited objects;

Whereas, the American people in common with all Christian people everywhere have beheld with horror the recent appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christians of Armenia have been the victims;

Resolved, by the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, that it is an imperative duty in the interests of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert, brought about by the treaty referred to, may speedily be given its full effect in the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and that the measures shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence and as Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

Resolved, that the president be requested to communicate these resolutions to the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Prussia, Italy and Russia.

Resolved further, that the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, do hereby express their earnest hope that the European concert, brought about by the treaty referred to, may speedily be given its full effect in the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and that the measures shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence and as Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

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"The triumph of Mr. Wellington is a direct victory for the people of Maryland and experienced leadership. Had it not been for the state law of 1860, which limited the nomination to the Eastern Shore of the state, the traditions that clustered around that ancient statute, he would, because of his great ability, have easily disarmed and beat down all opposition. He went into the fight armed with the prestige of a bold and brilliant campaign management which had swept the republicans into power in the senate, and the Eastern Shore law, jealousies within the party ranks and the fear of a reign of bossism in the event of his election, militated against him and came near defeating his ambition."

Mr. Wellington was elected to congress in 1894. His term will expire March 3, 1897. Just at the time his term as senator will expire, he has, therefore, before him a term of more than seven years in the senate.

At the present time Mr. Wellington is confined to his room a pretty sick man. It may be some weeks perhaps months, before he will regain his health. He has been threatened with pleurisy-pneumonia, the lower lobe of the right lung and the pleura being affected.

Has True Republican Views.

When asked to express his views on the currency question Mr. Wellington today declared in favor of a currency in which every dollar shall be as valuable as every other dollar and redeemed in the highest standard of value. I believe that this country, being one of the greatest on earth, must have a system of currency which is requisite to successfully conduct its business transactions, commerce and trade, both within its own borders and with the other nations of the world. I believe the free coinage of silver would be a great disaster and the American nation cannot afford to adopt it. My efforts by voice and vote during my term in the house of repre-

# IREBROGS ON TRIAL

Seven at Raleigh Brought To Justice by a Negro Detective.

Raleigh, N. C., January 22.—(Special.)—The trial of the seven persons charged with incendiarism at Kingston is now in progress. There is a mass of evidence against them, most of which was secured by a clever negro detective from Richmond. All save one of the accused are negroes. There were in all five fires and these destroyed some two hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

The Blackwell-Durham Tobacco Company has declared a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on its four millions of capital stock. Julian S. Carr is re-elected its president.

The coming term of the federal court at New Bern will be almost entirely occupied by the trials of the negroes who are charged with swindling the government out of pensions. One white man of local prominence and wealth is also to be tried.

Concord and Medford Presbyterians are arranging to build and maintain a female college. The work on the Mayodan cotton mill is being pushed rapidly that they are to be finished by Easter. It

put upon trial today, but the indictment against them was found to be deficient in some manner and the case continued, the court putting the negroes back under a heavy bail to await action of the next Newbern county grand jury. They were remanded to jail, being unable to make the necessary bond.

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## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Sentiment Is for Cuban Recognition, but the Move May Fail.

## HOW THE GEORGIANS TALK

No Garden Seed Distributed Until Next Fall—Bartlett on Currency, General Gossip.

Washington, January 22.—(Special.)—Both the senate and house committees on foreign affairs are now considering resolutions providing for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists. It is probable that both committees will report such a resolution to their respective houses.

Overwhelming sentiment in both houses is in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. Yet there are a number of alleged diplomats in both houses who will oppose it on the ground that it is a violation of our treaty with Spain and that such action on the part of this government would be entirely improper.

An interview has been sent all over the country with Congressmen McMillan from Nashville, announcing that the president intended to send a special message to congress in favor of recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. This is, however, denied by the officials of the state department and from the white house. The president is expected to say such a thing until the Cubans set up a regular government. But Mr. Cleveland is not strong enough to prevent both the house and senate passing such resolutions as soon as they are reported; that is, after reasonable time for debate has been allowed.

The Georgia delegation is practically unanimous in favor of the resolution. That is, all of the Georgians are the friends of the Cubans and hope to see them succeed and establish a republic on the island.

Judge Crisp said today that he had not even the matter that through consideration which would be before it was brought up in the house, but he was strongly inclined to think that action should be taken on the lines of the proposed resolution.

Colonel Livingston is very strongly in favor of the immediate adoption of such a resolution. "It should have been done long ago," said he today. "It is evident to me, that the Cubans will be successful in time, though unless the United States recognizes them it may take these patriots a long time to overthrow the present government of the island. Should the United States recognize the Cubans the war would end in their success in less than thirty days. A republic would be established on the island and in time, if we chose, we would annex it to the United States. As to whether or not annexation would be wise I am not prepared to say just now, but all of our people are in favor of the Cuban cause and this government should aid it."

Mr. Tamm said that he was strongly in favor of the passage of a resolution at once. He believed that Cuba should become a republic governed by its own people. "I am always in favor of the people who are fighting for their rights," said he, "and the Cuban struggle should be allowed to govern themselves."

Judge Maddox expressed himself very strongly on the same line. "Colonel Livingston is a most strong advocate of the passage of such a resolution. In talking about it today he cited a number of instances of the almost brutal laws on the island, and in detail about the imprisonment of the Cuban patriots. General Stevenson, who was arrested in Havana for no cause whatever, thrown into prison and kept there for many weeks. It was only when the state department intervened that Mr. Ogleby was released. He never had a trial of any kind and never knew for what offense he was imprisoned. When General Stevenson was released, the Spanish authorities simply released him without trial and without a word."

It is said that the senate committee may report its resolution during the early part of next week, and that it will be taken up for debate at once.

Expecting the early adoption of such a resolution by both houses of congress, the navy department is preparing to have a fleet of vessels along the Florida coast in the near future. Spain might take offense at the violation of the treaty agreement on the part of the United States and attempt to punish Americans on the island, in which event it would be necessary for a strong United States fleet to be on hand in order to protect our citizens, as well as to protect our commerce in adjacent waters.

The general sentiment in congress is somewhat different from that entertained at the state department. The general sentiment is that Spain will practically abandon the contest against the insurgents when the United States recognizes them.

General John B. Gordon announces positively that he will retire from public life at the expiration of his present term. In response to a query as to what he intended doing in future, Senator Gordon said that he felt he was doing great good on the lecture platform and he intended to continue it. Though the senator would not speak about the financial end of his lecture course, he has made a great success of it in every way and feels confident that the success which he met with will continue.

The Garden Seed Row.

The Georgia congressmen are very much annoyed over the hundreds of applications they get from home for garden seeds. Their constituents do not understand that the government no longer distributes seed for distribution. Hereafter \$100,000 worth of seed have been distributed annually among the congressmen. But last fall Secretary of Agriculture Morton took it upon himself to abolish the seed division of this department. The congressmen were very angry about it, and a resolution was introduced in the house, and a resolution was introduced in the senate, that should it pass no seed for distribution should be sent until next fall. It is useless for the people to annoy the congressmen with requests for seed. They can get none, because there are none.

Bartlett Talks of Currency.

Judge Bartlett was discussing the financial question this evening.

"I fear that the house will have no opportunity to vote directly on a free silver bill or a state bank bill," he said today. "In the new rules of the house Speaker Reed has stricken out that clause of the house rule of the last congress."

Simmons.

Winston, N. C., January 22.—News was received here today that whitecaps in Carroll county, Virginia, near the North Carolina line, have become desperate in their action. During the past week they visited the houses of three different parties. One was Lacey Worral, a man suspected of being a revenue informer. They overpowered him unmercifully and ordered him to leave the county at once. He is now in West Virginia and has sent for his wife and family. Another victim was William Dutton. He was hung to a limb three times until almost dead. Then after a severe beating he was released. He recognized several persons in the mob and chances are that they will soon be arrested. It is believed that the whitecaps are an organized crowd of toughs, committing their crimes with the aid of the distillers in the county who will be accused of the same.

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## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1896.

## One Convention.

The democratic executive committee of Alabama have acted wisely in unanimously adopting a call for one state convention this year, at which the democrats of the state will nominate their ticket for state officers, choose their delegates to the national democratic convention, and name the men for whom they will vote as electors in the presidential election.

The democrats of Alabama do not see any wisdom in calling two state conventions when one can do the work as well, and at the same time concentrate the energy and the attention of the people, and avoid the bitterness and excitement of an extra and an unnecessary campaign over a second convention.

A majority of the members of the democratic executive committee of Tennessee, profiting by the example of other states, have announced their determination to call but one convention this year for the democrats of Tennessee, among whom exists about the same differences that divide the democrats of Alabama, Georgia and other states, a small faction of the party in most of the southern states having gone off into the camp of the enemy, following strange currency gods. The Constitution does not hesitate to recognize the existence of such division, and while it apparently cannot be avoided, its harmful effects can at least be minimized by giving all the democrats of Georgia an opportunity to meet and consider their differences in one convention rather than having them accentuate these differences by forcing them to go into two campaigns for the election of delegates to two conventions, when there is no earthly necessity for it.

The Constitution is frank to say that it is in favor of one convention, because it has never seen the day when it was afraid of the people of Georgia. We believe that it would be to the interest of the party to secure a representative expression from the democratic masses, by which the party can be guided in the declaration of its convention, and in the choice of state officers, delegates and electors. If one convention is called previous to the national convention, and another is called to follow it, the result will be a farce. On the other hand, if the democrats of the several counties know that on a certain day they are to select delegates to a state convention, which convention is to dispose of every matter affecting the interests of the party in the state for the year, they will take unusual interest in the primaries for the choice of delegates, and the result will be a full vote and a free expression from every county in Georgia.

Of course every body knows that certain elements in Georgia will do everything in their power this year to stifle popular expression and to thwart the will of the people. The calling of two conventions, and the division of democratic energy and attention, so that a few men, and those federal office holders, can control the action of the party, in default of participation by the masses, is a part of this programme.

All that The Constitution wants, and all that it asks in behalf of the people, is that the democratic executive committee fix a day on which the party may not on all questions before it, and, having acted, it will be the duty of all democrats to unite in the support of the men for whom, and the measures for which, it declares. It is a bad sign to see anybody afraid of the people, and afraid of a free and popular expression of their will. The democratic party is the party of the people, and it can always afford to trust them.

Now let us give the people a chance this year, and invite all democrats to unite in one general primary in every county in the state. If the executive committee authorizes this the county committees, if they so wish, can then all primaries for the selection of county officers and members of the legislature for the same day, and in this way the party can dispose of everything in one day, and by the ballot box instead of by the vicious and dangerous system of courthouse mass meetings.

As to the time of the one state convention, let it be called for any day between the republican national convention on June 18th and the democratic

national convention on July 7th, a margin of nineteen days. We will then know what the republicans will have done in national convention, and can send an enthusiastic delegation fresh from the people to champion their rights in the national council of the party.

What says the state executive committee?

## The Money-Lending Industry.

In another column we print a suggestive communication from a prominent business man in regard to the remarkable increase of "loan and investment" companies, and the springing up of small concerns to engage in the business of loaning money. The attention of our correspondent has been attracted by the large increase of these establishments in Atlanta, but this increase is not confined to this city; it is one of the features of every center where there is a pressure and a demand for money.

The facts noted by our correspondent may be observed by any citizen who will take the trouble to look around him. As every effect must have a cause, it follows that this marked increase in the number of money-lending institutions must be the natural result of some exigency or state of affairs that makes money lending more profitable than any other form of investment.

In this case the cause is not far to seek. The contraction of the currency which has been steadily going on has made money more valuable than anything it will buy. A man who has a few dollars in his possession realizes that they are WORTH MORE THAN ANYTHING THEY WILL BUY beyond the bare necessities of life. That is to say, he can make more by lending his money than he can by investing it in any form of business or in any industry.

The result is that those who have been driven out of business by decreased profits—which is only another way of saying that money became more valuable than the goods they had to sell—have been quick to perceive that it is to their profit to invest such capital as they have in the business of lending money.

They cannot invest it in any mercantile business, because in a period of low and falling prices—which are the accompaniments of the increasing value and purchasing power of money—the profits that are ordinarily to be made in mercantile pursuits become too uncertain to invite or to warrant the investment of capital. Those who have capital cannot invest it in the various enterprises and industries that spring up in prosperous times without taking a risk of losing money.

Thus it happens that in a period of monetary stringency, brought about either by a contraction of the currency itself or the money in which that currency is redeemable, the dollar grows in value until its most profitable field of investment is narrowed down to gilt-edged securities and the loan market—not the loan market which people seek when they want money to invest in enterprises, but the little shops and back rooms to which men resort when they are compelled to borrow money to pay their debts.

All these various phenomena are taking place before the very eyes of the business men of the country, and yet many of them permit themselves to be deceived into indulging the tremendous contraction of the currency and money supply of people by the specious cry of "sound" money. All that that cry can mean in the present emergency is, money that is more valuable than anything the people have for sale, or than anything the people can afford to buy beyond the necessities of life. All that it can mean is low and constantly falling prices, a condition of affairs that is fatal to business prosperity, for merchants and traders find their goods shrinking on their hands, the manufacturers find their markets destroyed, and those who toil on the farms find that the products of their labor have become so cheap that the surplus they have for sale will not command enough money to pay the interest on their debts, and hardly enough to pay their taxes.

The increased value of money has closed many of the avenues in which the energy and enterprise of the country found prosperity, and has widened and enlarged the field of the money lenders. This is why we see so many loan shops opened up in the various centers of trade. This is why we see so many loan establishments employing the chicanery of building and loan associations in order to escape pleadings of usury.

Our correspondent seems to have a vague idea that these loan shops and establishments should be frowned on. Rather let us frown on the cause that has produced the conditions under which they prosper; for, after all, these loan shops and establishments, springing up here, there and everywhere, do but represent the crying necessities of the people. The condition that makes money dear gives new power and prosperity to the money lenders and increases their numbers constantly. Civilization has made money absolutely necessary to the well-being of the people, not because it has intrinsic value, but because it is the representative of value, and, being exchangeable in all commodities whatsoever, commands all.

Thus the demand for money is equal to the combined demand for all saleable or exchangeable articles, goods and commodities. Consequently, when there is a scarcity—when the currency is contracted—people are compelled to sacrifice their property and the products of their labor to obtain it. This sacrifice

of property is loosely called a fall in values, just as the sacrifice of the products of labor is loosely called a decline of prices. The sacrifices that the people have been called on to make since the mints were closed amounts to the most extraordinary—the most criminal—confiscation of property ever recorded in the history of the world, and it has all been done in the name and behalf of "sound" money.

But even the tremendous sacrifices the people have been compelled to make have failed to supply their need for money. They are compelled to borrow. Those who never borrowed before are borrowing now; borrowing to pay their taxes, borrowing to pay their home expenses, borrowing to keep their heads above the water. They must have money at any price. Perceiving this, the men who have money are not slow to respond. Here is a new field where they can reap returns of from 15 to 25 per cent. Is it unnatural that they should take advantage of it? On the contrary, it is as inevitable as any other result of the single gold standard.

The dear dollar—the dollar that is worth more than anything it can buy except the bare necessities of life—is a "sound" dollar, from the standpoint of the money lender, but, from the standpoint of the people, the dear dollar is a wolfish robber.

An interesting fact. Colonel James W. Robertson, in his letter to the Textile Manufacturers' Association, which met in convention in Chicago Tuesday, referred to one fact that is of interest to a great many people, especially to those farmers who have engaged to any extent in the business of sheep-raising. Colonel Robertson says that "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, we exported—not mutton, but sheep with wool on their backs—405,748 head, for which the farmer got his proportion of 58 cents per head, the export price. The value of this export was the sum of \$2,630,686. Of this amount we took in payment 75 per cent, or \$1,980,464, in 14,066,054 pounds of foreign woolen rugs and shoddy, with which to manufacture clothing for our people; the wealth producers of our country clothed in foreign rugs that the foreign wealth accumulator may be clad in purple and fine linen."

The illustration, says Colonel Robertson, is but a sample of a big lot. If so, the tariff is as much out of gear as ever. Wool has been made duty free, while the cloth made out of wool is compelled to pay a high rate of duty. Why should the farmer always come out at the little end of the horn when the tariff is changed or "reformed"? There are many farmers who do not grow wool, and yet wool-growing is a part of the business of agriculture. It must be carried on with a farm as the basis of it. It used to be a very profitable industry in some parts of Georgia.

Why, then, should farmers be compelled to export their sheep, wool and all at 58 cents a head, and wear shoddy clothes on which there is a duty high enough to protect the manufacturer? If free wool, why not free woolen goods? If the manufacturer of woolen goods is to receive the benefits of protection, why should the farmer who grows the wool not only be denied the benefits of protection, but be compelled to go out of the business of wool-growing?

There is not much democracy in this sort of inequality, look at it how you will. The British manufacturers are boasting of the impetus given to their exports of shoddy goods by the tariff law. But what sort of an impetus does free wool give to sheep-raising on American farms?

Some of the farmers are beginning to charge that all the politicians in all the parties are conspiring to drive them out of business. The charge is too sweeping, but it is certain that whenever a tariff bill succeeds in making its way through congress, whether under the name of protection or of reform, those who till the soil and earn their bread in the sweat of their brow, are invariably left out in the cold.

The Discovery of Anaesthesia. A communication from Dr. L. G. Hardman, a prominent physician of Jackson county, in another column, will be read with interest by the many friends and admirers of Dr. Crawford W. Long, the real discoverer of anaesthesia.

Dr. Hardman corroborates the statements made in an article in last Sunday's Constitution in regard to Dr. Long's claims to the discovery, and he makes the point that it was very natural for the alleged discoverers in Boston to make the claim two years later and completely overshadow the Georgian, who lived in Jackson county away from railways and newspapers. Fortunately, however, Dr. Long announced his discovery in The Augusta Medical Journal long before the New Englanders made their claim.

Dr. Hardman thinks that it would be a good idea to locate the proposed monument to Dr. Long in Jackson county, where the discovery was made, and he offers to give \$500 to a monument fund.

American Sentiment. The other day The St. Louis Republic wired every governor in the union the following question:

Would you regard the purchase of Cuba by England as an occasion for the assertion of the Monroe doctrine? What is the militia force of your state, armed and drilled, and how quickly could it be mobilized?

Eleven replies were received that day, and as they are believed to fairly represent American sentiment, and probably reflect the views of the other governors, we synopsized them here.

Governor Stone, of Missouri, does not see how we could forcibly resist the sale of Cuba to England upon the ground that it violated the Monroe doctrine. He has not fully made up his mind upon the subject, however, and he pledges the support of Missouri whenever the government may need it.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## The American Attitude.

After her thunder rattles:  
Was that her flag we saw?  
We hope she'll win her battles,  
And then we'll shout "Hurrah!"  
As freemen still we prize her,  
And may her word be law!  
We cannot recognize her,  
But we can shout "Hurrah!"

Her voice for succor crying,  
Our sympathies would draw;  
So, where our flag is flying  
We shout "Hurrah! Hurrah!"

Fight, Cuba! If they crown thee  
We'll help thy braves to blow,  
But if in blood they drown thee  
We'll shout: "We told you so!"

Occasionally The London Times has a good word for America and Americans. Many of its contemporaries, however, find it difficult to keep up with The Times.

Now that the English laureate has set the pace, all the poets are making a wild race to the Transatlantic. Truly, that was a most unfortunate lapse of Jameson's.

That Cuban machete would be a formidable weapon to carve Turkey with on an Armenian Thanksgiving Day.

In Spain.  
Blood reddens all her rivers fair  
And crimson every way;  
Even a grandee's title there  
Runs in the blood, they say.

The Albany Herald says a woman in that city recently sold her little child for a railroad ticket.

Yes; and it was a man who bought it!

Colonel Ingersoll has threatened to join a church in Kalamazoo, N. W. isn't that a compromise between hell and high water!

An exchange says "this is a bottled-up administration."

Not so; it's out on bond.

From our administrative dealings with the famous street of that name it is evident that this country has gone to the wall.

Take it kindly.  
What though the winter weather's rough  
And skies no longer clear?  
Take courage! There's no rain enough  
To drown a rose, my dear!

The Augusta Chronicle is crowing because "there are some of the finest chickens in Augusta today that are to be found in the whole country."

The rewards of literature are slim and uncertain. The poet who chops wood for a living, however, is sure to strike a popular cord.

The "Daughter of the Regiment" may be very popular in Spain; but really, the slaughter of the regiment is what Spain is after.

Paderewski touches the heart and pocket-book to perfection.

Inconsistent.  
"What lyrics," the editor exclaimed,  
"Are poets! Here's a thing  
That he wants published; yet it's called:  
"The Song I Never Sing!"

One of these days when Cuba gains her freedom and celebrates it with a big bar-becue of the United States, with a great flourish of trumpets, will cross over and congratulate her.

—F. L. S.

## A SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT.

The Money Lender Builds at the Loss of Factories and Commerce.

Editor Constitution—The wonderful increase in the number of small money-lending establishments, not only in Atlanta, but throughout the country, is worth serious consideration as reflecting the general pressure of hard times and the fact that the people are anything else than as "prosperous as they ought to be. Here in the city of Atlanta institutions of this kind have sprung up like mushrooms during the last year or two. Many of them are located on the main thoroughfares, and with the capital thus secured they go at once into the money lending business at rates of interest varying from 15 to 40 per cent, being protected against the charge of usury by the supreme court decision in the building and loan association cases. The building and loan associations are admirable things for the purpose of enabling people without means to get the money to build houses of their own, their monthly rental being turned into payments. Under the cover of this protection new mushroom institutions, working under charters patterned after the building and loan associations, have gone into the money lending business pure and simple and at fearfully usurious rates of interest, without even the redeeming feature of lending their money only for building purposes. They are out for the cash, and they are sucking the life-blood of the people. Many a poor devil in a pinch is willing to pay from 10 to 20 per cent interest when he is out of employment and does not know when he will get work.

It is a remarkable fact that right here in Atlanta good business men who have engaged in merchandise or manufacturing business, and who have been developers and given other people employment, and thus contributed to the progress of the city, have gone out of such business to enter the mushroom loan business, allured by the fascinating promise of 15 and 20 per cent interest. This pays better than any factory, and better than most established businesses which give other people employment.

And yet as the energy of men who ought to be contributing to the progress and the development of the community is turned from the channels which build up our factories and our merchandise, to those whose only object is to get the best rate of interest that can be obtained for money lent, the people and the city and the country must necessarily be the sufferers.

What we want are more factories and more established businesses, and more energy turned to the production of the things that are in demand, instead of the usurious money lending establishments.

## AN INTERESTED MERCHANT.

## ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Dr. Crawford W. Long.

Harmony Grove, Ga., January 23, 1896.—Editor Constitution—I read with great pleasure the piece in your Sunday's issue by Mr. Frank Weldon concerning Dr. Long and the discovery of an anaesthesia. It was my privilege to know Dr. Long personally. When I joined the Georgia Medical Association in the year 1877 he was sponsor for me and we occupied the same room that night. Being a Jackson county boy he felt considerable interest in me and as I was familiar with the scenes of his boyhood days in the practice of medicine he was delighted to relate some of his experiences in our country. He gave

me in detail the history of his discovery of anaesthesia, and the place in your paper of last Sunday corresponds exactly to the statement I received from his own lips. I remember very well the great interest he manifested in relating his story. He was quite talkative that night and gave me an insight to his early days in the practice of medicine in Jackson county. The things I remember distinctly he called my attention to. They were that the use of the slang words "watusi" and "yodanis" made the slang phrase "make a beginning," when you wanted some one to ask the blessing of God on your undertaking. He said on one occasion he visited a patient near a thousand miles from his home and remained until after dark. Near his plate sat an uncured chicken and the hostess, when all had assembled at the table, said: "Dr. Long, will you please make a beginning?" Not knowing what the phrase meant Dr. Long picked up his knife and fork and ate a morsel of the uncured fowl. About a week later he happened to be at the same place for dinner in company with a minister. The hostess made the same request of the minister. The minister refused to ask the divine blessing for the comfort of food, saying, and it is recorded here in Jackson county, that he would not eat of the meat of himself the week before. Being a timid man he was so embarrassed he could scarcely eat any dinner.

But to return to his recovery of anaesthesia. This is the place he undoubtedly deserves. He was naturally a very reserved man and did not put himself forward as a discoverer. He would have been glad to have the advantage of locality that fell to the lot of Wells, Morton and Jackson. The former two were situated almost under the shadow of Harvard university, and Morton and Jackson living right in the "hub" of the universe and in the center of American civilization, it is no wonder that their names, when they announced their discovery two years later, should have almost completely overshadowed that of Dr. Long. Dr. Long was away from the center of the world, and his discovery did not receive the prominence it deserved. He had published it in The Augusta Medical Journal, however, a short time after the discovery, and this can speak for itself.

In Boston there is a monument erected to the Unknown Discoverer of Anaesthesia. When one reads this a feeling of sadness comes over him. He feels as if he is "reading" some hapless victim of the orator's oratorical walking through and viewing the ruins of some ancient and renowned castle. The unknown discoverer! This ring of sadness becomes more intense when we remember that the "unknown discoverer" has since come to light. It is unquestionably Dr. Long. He was made to give \$500 to have one erected in the county where the discovery was made. He had published it in The Augusta Medical Journal, however, a short time after the discovery, and this can speak for itself.

Hunting for a Son.  
Houston, Mo., January 16, 1896.—To C. M. Ross, Jr.—Your father is very ill and can live but a few days. He desires to see you. Come at once.  
B. ROSS.

Wants Contents—Not Overcoat.  
Editor Constitution—During a recent visit to Atlanta's exposition, some shivering creature relieved me of my overcoat. I wrote by General James A. Walker, of Virginia, in eulogy of Lieutenant Powell, the Thirteenth regiment, and the man who left while leading the charge upon Fort Steadman during the confederate's last battle. The letter was in a paper more than the coat and would beg this errand son of Adam please to return same to me. I have a very good one. I am, or for the memory of the dead. R. R. POWELL.  
Belmont, Spottsylvania, County, Va.

## THE CONSTITUTION IN CUBA.

Gwinnett Herald: The Constitution does not hesitate at expense to give its readers the latest news. During the Japan war it sent a special correspondent across the Pacific to report the facts, and the letters of Mr. Barrett added great interest to the paper. Now it has sent a special correspondent to Cuba to tell the people of this country the truth. Heretofore we have had to rely on dispatches that came through the Spanish censor. Every item was changed to suit the Spanish government, and the truth was not known. The Constitution, knowing the country wanted reliable information as to the progress of the revolution, sent its special correspondent to the scene of the war, and his letters are reliable. As a matter of course, he takes the chances of being sent to prison, still he writes and takes the risk. Cuba is a free country, and the people want the Constitution, because its news columns, whether favorable or unfavorable, are reliable.

Griffin News: The Atlanta Constitution is being praised on all sides for its enterprise in sending a special correspondent to interview General Gomez. This is more than any other paper has done during the whole progress of the Cuban war, but really it is a credit to the paper. The Constitution is the south's greatest newspaper, since we have become so used to seeing it do such things.

Monroe Advertiser: The Constitution has its special correspondent, Mr. P. J. Moran, to Cuba, and he is doing a grand daily will now be enabled to get at the true situation of affairs concerning the hostilities going on in the island.

Dawson News: The Constitution has sent a special correspondent to Cuba, and now we are getting war news that is news. The Constitution is the south's greatest newspaper, since we have become so used to seeing it do such things.

## THE CUBAN QUESTION.

New York Journal: One hundred and twenty years ago Americans preferred the worst that war might bring rather than let them grow so sympathetic, then, for a struggling neighbor who tears a leaf from their bosom. Let them have their independence, already practically conceded to by Spain, and once in a way do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

St. Louis Republic: Undoubtedly the sympathy of all the people of this land is with the Cubans. That feeling should move the government at Washington to such a course of action as to justify the proclamation of such recognition before long. The letters from Cuban executives and headquarters clearly show the fog bank, and makes plainly visible the republic as a nation. The war is not a mere military campaign.

## GEORGIA AND THE CONVENTION.

Covington Star: We are glad Cuba won the fight. We had feared the national convention should meet in Chicago rather than any other city. Besides, we want to see western men, instead of a New Yorker, nominated at the national convention. That and give us the right kind of a platform, the nominee of that convention will be elected. Others we feel are not so well thought of. We think the New York "racket" has been played long enough, and now is the time to close.

Gwinnett Herald: The republicans will try to ignore the financial question and make this the line of the friends of Governor McKinley. The democrats can hardly keep the financial question out of the foreground in their convention. The two wings of the party are so decided and their differences so clear-cut that a straddle will be impracticable.

## BUT ONE CONVENTION

Alabama Democrats Working for the Good of the Party.

## EVERYTHING WILL BE DONE

On April 21st, and After That the Democrats of Alabama Will Get Together Instead of Dividing.

Montgomery, Ala., January 22.—(Special.) The democrats of Alabama will do their work in one convention this year. This convention has been called for the 21st of April, as announced in yesterday's Constitution, and it will be the most interesting convention ever held in Alabama. As this convention disposes of all party matters which are to be considered this year, intense interest attaches to the selection of delegates. The convention will nominate a governor and statehouse officers, and in addition to this, it will choose delegates from the state to the national democratic convention which meets in Chicago on July 7th, and will also name the state electors for whom the democrats will vote in the presidential election.

Thus it will be seen that the democracy of Alabama will settle whatever differences that might exist among the elements composing it, by one campaign and one convention, and that convention will be held on the 21st of April.

## All Satisfied.

Everybody seems to be satisfied today at the action of the state executive committee, though some of the opponents of Colonel Joe Johnston and the advocates of Congressman Clark for governor admit that they would have preferred a longer campaign.

The democrats on both sides are congratulating themselves that they will not have to contend against the policy would be presented in the holding of two state conventions. It is freely admitted on both sides that wide differences exist in the party, and if these differences should be emphasized by contests covering a period of four months, in which every county in the state would be required to go through two campaigns and select delegates to attend two conventions, it goes without saying that the party would be in a very worse condition than it will be after it has discussed these differences in one convention and disposed of them according to the decision of the majority.

## Wouldn't Have Two Conventions.

The democrats of Alabama recognize the wisdom of the one convention course, and if the proposition had been made at the executive committee meeting to hold two conventions, it would not have received one vote. Such a policy would have cost the party 10,000 votes in the state, but it is believed that the work of an early convention in selecting a state ticket and platform and in choosing national convention delegates and presidential electors will enable the party to unite on the work of the convention in ample time to give the state to the democrats by a majority of from 10,000 to 20,000 in the August election, and save it for the democratic presidential nominees by approximately the same vote in November.

## THE WALL STREET RAID.

Augusta Chronicle: The evidences are overwhelming that Wall street is drawing from the treasury the gold with which to buy bonds to keep up the gold reserve. We published yesterday a letter from a New York money broker showing that they were paying the half of one per cent for greenbacks and coin notes, which they were collecting for the purpose of preventing the alleged popular loan. The whole thing is an outrage upon the people. Mr. Carlisle is on record as declaring that if the other policy and the policy would be presented in the holding of two state conventions. It is freely admitted on both sides that wide differences exist in the party, and if these differences should be emphasized by contests covering a period of four months, in which every county in the state would be required to go through two campaigns and select delegates to attend two conventions, it goes without saying that the party would be in a very worse condition than it will be after it has discussed these differences in one convention and disposed of them according to the decision of the majority.

Gwinnett Herald: That hundred million reserve hump has been worked for all it was worth, and the people have been held up as a private banking establishment, as the treasury for gold, of Secretary Carlisle has not been able to get the gold out of the treasury. For even advocates of the single gold standard are disgusted with Wall street's coin sink game and are turning away from it.

## THE DAVID RESOLUTION.

New York Recorder: A careful examination of the substance of the resolution will convince all who are capable of forming an opinion for themselves that no really patriotic patriot would support it. The gist of it is that we shall enforce the doctrine as it was formulated by Mr. Monroe.

Chicago Tribune: No fault can be found by any true American with the spirit and the patriotism of the David resolution. This country should not submit to the acquisition of a foot of territory on this hemisphere by any European power, and the interests of the United States will be affected injuriously thereby or its political doctrines set at defiance.

New York Sun: The resolution reported to the senate on the Monroe doctrine says no more, in substance, than was said by President Jackson. It says less. It is, therefore, good and sufficient. It doesn't fail. The patriotic patriots of this country by the standard common to all countries, or what common sense, measured by the experience, dictates of 1823, the acquiescence of any European nation of territory, and the western hemisphere, is to be regarded as a "manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." The United States, hereafter, as before, will be unable to "regard it with indifference."

New Orleans Times-Democrat: As to being able to maintain our position as assumed in the David resolution, we are not what we are concerned about in the meantime is to have it passed into law and added to the statute books. The David resolution is a national law, and it will have an opportunity of being enforced. We feel that we are able and willing to maintain our position in the matter or not.

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# DEATH KNELL OF DETECTIVES

Sensational Session of the Police Board Last Night.

WRIGHT'S HEAD GOES OFF

The Former Chief of Detectives May Serve No Longer with the Force.

A GENERAL DECAPITATION

The Department Swept Away and Detectives Will Patrol the Streets.

OTHER OFFICERS DETAILED FOR DUTY

Wright Will Resist the Effort To Legislate Him Out of Office—Full Story of the Day.

Atlanta is without an assistant chief of police or chief of detectives this morning. Nor has it a regular detective department.

Assistant Chief of Police and Chief of Detectives Captain J. M. Wright has been legislated out of office by the adoption of the Inman ordinance abolishing the detective department.

That is the opinion of City Attorney Anderson, and until it is reversed by the city council or in the courts it will stand as the law of the city. The board of police commissioners recognizes the decision as law and Chief Wright is without a job.

This turn to the already sensational developments regarding the city detective department will be received in the nature of an unexpected and exceedingly surprising future. It had been generally conceded that the office of assistant chief of police was not affected by the Inman ordinance.

It was not dreamed that the abolition ordinance would wipe out of existence the office of assistant chief of police, although the office of chief of detectives, of course, went down in the Inman ordinance wreckage. It was thought that Chief Wright was securely lodged in an office at least until March, 1897, at the city attorneys' say, "Nay, nay."

Just whether Captain Wright will step down and out gracefully and without questioning the decision of the attorneys remains to be seen. It is decidedly probable that he will not do so. It looks as if the matter is in a fair way to get into the courts and proceedings in that direction may be taken this morning.

It is known that Captain Wright contends that his term of office continues until March, 1897. It is said that attorneys have taken a view of the matter entirely contrary to that of the city attorneys. That further steps will be taken there seems to be little doubt.

Was a Clean Sweep. It now looks as if the Inman ordinance makes a clean sweep of the old detective department from Chief Wright down to Clerk Johnson.

With one fell swoop the detective branch of the police department is cast into the sea of wreckage. Not a vestige of the old department is left. Six new men have been appointed to do temporary detective work and from the best information obtainable last night it looks as if the permanent detective force to be selected in the future will be made up without the selection of a single member of the old force.

Session Last Night. The special meeting of the board of police commissioners called by Chairman Johnson for last night to take action on the new ordinance signed by Mayor King yesterday, was held behind closed doors. The action taken in secret session was that the board recognize the decision of Judge Anderson and Assistant City Attorney Westmoreland as the law, although no vote to that effect was taken.

The Inman ordinance, as construed by the attorneys, as a whole is recognized by the police board, and Chief Connolly was put in entire control of the police department, detectives and all. The board expects to further service by Captain Wright. While in secret session the board selected six of the regular patrolmen to do detective work for the present. They will be known as the temporary detective force.

The New Detective Force. These six men are: R. C. POWELL, J. T. KILPATRICK, J. P. TAYLOR, J. A. SEWELL, C. F. GOREE, C. E. BANKSTON.

The old force of nine men will work as patrolmen. Not one of the old force was selected for detective work. The reorganization is complete, sweeping and startling to the members of the department.

The six men were selected by Chairman Johnson and Chief of Police Connolly, with the consent of the board. Two members of the board were absent, and the appointment of the detectives is temporary, the board deciding to postpone permanent action until the board is present.

When Chairman Johnson stepped forward, Commissioners English, Stockell, Mayor King and Captain Brotherton occupied seats at the table. Assistant City Attorney Westmoreland was present by invitation.

Commissioner Beaulieu left the city yesterday afternoon for Macon. Commissioner Brannan is in Florida.

Chairman Johnson stated that the object of the meeting was to take action on the Inman ordinance. He stated that acting as chairman of the board and for the board he had dissolved the detective department during the afternoon.

Looked Like a Wrangle. Captain English caused a surprise by a little speech he made about the action of the chairman. It looked as if the meeting would start off with a wrangle, but judgment prevailed and a free dispensation of oil on the troubled waters repelled the rising waves of discord.

Chief of police and chief of detectives extinct. "By order of the commissioners the following named men are detailed to act as detectives until the next regular meeting of the board, and will report to me tomorrow morning, January 23, 1896: R. C. Powell, J. A. Sewell, T. P. Taylor, S. B. Bankston, C. E. Goree and J. T. Kilpatrick."

"The members of the detective department heretofore serving are assigned to duty as follows: Day watch, Connolly and Taylor; evening watch, Bedford, Barrett, Green, Ivry and Wooten; morning watch, Meahaffey."

"The captains of the force are given special instructions to have their men do any detective work that is necessary during their tour of duty until the detective department, as organized, is systematized."

A. B. CONNOLLY, "Chief of Police."

The Mayor's Fatal Hand. Its death knell was sounded at high noon. The Atlanta detective department is no more.

With one rapid movement of his pen the mayor swept away one of the organized departments of city government yesterday.

When Mayor King attached his signature to the Inman ordinance abolishing the detective department last night yesterday that much-abused branch of the police department threw up its hands and ceased to exist.

As forecasted almost positively in yesterday's Constitution, Mayor Porter King signed the ordinance introduced by Mr. Hugh T. Inman, of the sixth ward, and supported by the fine committee of the council, which was adopted by the general council at its meeting last Monday afternoon, repealing all ordinances establishing a detective department.

And as forecasted, he attached his signature to the paper just as soon as it reached his hands. That he would do so there was no question, and prediction that the life of the detective department was numbered for a few hours only proved reliable. With the signing of the ordinance it became a law effective at once and the city's detective department existed only in theory.

It was three hours afterwards when the members of that department were officially notified that their services as detectives had been dispensed with. The news was no surprise to them, but it was an announcement which cut to the quick the sensibilities of every member of the department who heard the declaration of Chairman Johnson, of the police board. As the words were spoken many a man's face was pale and his hands trembled.

Gathered about him in the detective office at police headquarters, Chairman Johnson announced his decision to the chief of police and chief of detectives, and the nine members of the detective department—Bedford, Looney, Barrett, Wooten, Taylor, Meahaffey, Green, Ivry and Connolly. The head of the police board held in his hand a copy of the Inman ordinance as adopted by the council and signed by Mayor King. The paper was his authority to declare a dissolution of the detective department.

Mr. Colvin's Motion Disregarded. Without regard to the motion for a reconsideration, made by Alderman Colvin, the abolition ordinance was read and the first steps were taken toward its enforcement when Mayor King directed City Clerk Phillips to transmit a copy of the paper to John Anderson, city attorney.

That was at exactly noon. Mr. Phillips drafted a copy of the ordinance in the presence of a representative of The Constitution, and the paper was soon brought to an abrupt end the existence of an organized detective department.

"Got the Deadwood on Us." The law point raised by City Attorney Judge Anderson that Alderman Colvin's motion for a reconsideration is not effective against the Inman ordinance is recognized as well taken by the members of the department. Mr. Colvin admits that his motion does not stand in law. He expresses himself in this language:

"Yes, I guess they've got the dead wood on us."

The point turned the situation as indicated. It paved the way for Mayor King to sign the ordinance, leaving a doubt as to the legality of the action. The ordinance was adopted by a sufficient number of affirmative votes, and the motion for a reconsideration of the way, nothing remained to hinder the ordinance becoming a law except the necessity of the signature of the mayor. And that signature was attached without delay, reservation or regret.

That Important Decision. Judge Anderson's important decision bearing on the question was recounted in yesterday's Constitution. It was shown that the motion for a reconsideration of the proposed legislation unless that proposed legislation has for its object the increase of the indebtedness of the city or the expenditure of its revenues, legislation proposed which has for its object the increase of the indebtedness of the city or the expenditure of its revenues, when adopted by the council, can be delayed in effect until the next meeting of the council by the making of a motion to reconsider the action.

The Inman ordinance abolishing the detective department in no manner increases the indebtedness of the city, nor does it increase the expenditure of its revenues, therefore, according to Judge Anderson, the motion for a reconsideration of it made by Alderman Colvin has no effect on the final enactment of the law and its enforcement immediately upon the signing of the ordinance by the mayor.

Can Be Reconsidered. But by a majority vote the council at its next meeting can reconsider the Inman ordinance and re-establish the detective department. The proposition stands as an independent one. Any member of the body who voted in favor of the adoption of the ordinance last Monday can move to reconsider the action, and if a majority of the council votes to reconsider the ordinance stands, leaving the detective department as formerly.

And another means of re-establishing the detective department is by the ordinary method of repealing an ordinance no longer desired. Any member of the council can introduce an ordinance repealing the Inman ordinance, and if sustained by a majority vote the detective department will be re-established.

But until the next meeting of the council the Inman law is effective and has already been enforced by the abolition of the detective department. Nothing but court proceedings can stay the execution of the ordinance, and it appears that there is no intention to take the matter in the courts. Alderman Colvin and other enemies of the Inman ordinance state that they have no intention to appeal to the courts, but will recognize to the situation as it is without question.

No Motion May Be Made. It is not even certain that a motion will be made at the next council meeting to reconsider or repeal the ordinance adopted at the suggestion of Mr. Inman. If such a step is contemplated it cannot be forecasted now. Alderman Colvin stated that he did not know whether or not he would move for a reconsideration. Under the rule only those who voted in favor of the Inman ordinance can move for its reconsideration. Mr. Colvin is one of those who voted for the ordinance for the purpose of having the right to move for its reconsideration.

It does not seem likely that others who voted for the Inman ordinance will move for a reconsideration, therefore, unless Alderman Colvin renews his motion, only one method of re-establishing the detective department by councilmanic action will be open—that of repeal in the usual manner.

Presented to Mayor King. At noon yesterday Captain Forbes, of the city clerk's office, gathered up a big batch of papers acted on by the general council Monday afternoon, and with an elastic step found his way to the elevator in the front of the chamber of commerce building. Boarding the car with the consciousness of the importance of his mission, he asked to be let off at the third floor, where Mayor King's office is located. Peeping through the big sliding doors leading to the reception room of the mayor, Captain Forbes caught the eye of Captain Doe Moon, and said:

"Can I come in?" "Always welcome," responded the affable Mr. Doe Moon, and the captain stepped in. With that Captain Forbes walked in the private office of Atlanta's chief executive, and was bidden to take a seat by Mayor King.

"I have here the resolutions, ordinances and other papers acted on by the council Monday afternoon," said Captain Forbes, and as he finished the words he handed up the paper which contained the death of the detective department.

The ordinances were shortly afterwards returned to the clerk's office, and Mr. King's signature was placed on the Inman ordinance to Chairman Johnson, of the police board, at once. The direction was complied with, and within half an hour Mr. Johnson had in his possession a copy of the paper. He quickly stepped to his telephone and called up police headquarters and asked Chief Connolly and Chief Wright, the latter answered the phone and Mr. Johnson notified him and his detective force to assemble at the detective's office at 3 o'clock promptly, then and there to be abolished.

A Pathetic Meeting. Chief Connolly received notice of the meeting and when the hour arrived, Chairman Johnson arose and announced his mission to the members of the department, until that body could get together, and stated that it was his duty to declare a dissolution of the detective department.

"Chiefs Connolly and Wright and members of the detective department," began Mr. Johnson, "I am here for the purpose of declaring the detective department abolished. I hold in my hand a copy of an ordinance abolishing the department, and your labors as detectives will now cease. Chief Wright will assume the office of assistant chief of police and remain on duty as such. Chief Connolly will appoint such men as he desires to act as detectives during the afternoon and until the meeting of the board tonight. This is all I have to say."

The announcement fell on attentive ears and sounded through a still room. The detectives looked at the chairman and his little paper very intently, and as the last words were heard and Mr. Johnson took his seat, a painful quietude reigned. Not a word was uttered for an instant. Then began to grow exceedingly unpleasant when some jocularly disposed detective broke the silence with:

"The Last Gasp of the Force." It was the end. The detective department which has been so prolific in sensations; which has been the topic of discussion on hundreds of lips for a long time; which has figured conspicuously in political circles, and which has brought forth a round of abuse—deserved or undeserved—breathed its last and died without a flutter, save in the breasts of the men affected.

It was noticeable that some members of the department were visibly affected. In their hearts there was undoubtedly a deep sensibility that they had at last been plucked by the arrow of defeat; humiliated in their own minds—if not that of others. In a moment they recovered themselves and endeavored to appear indifferent.

Chief Connolly told the ex-detectives that they could have a holiday during the week of the abolition of the detective office in charge of Clerk Walter Johnson and Officer Ed Walton, and stated that he would look after the necessary details during the balance of the day. It was announced that a meeting of the police board would be held at night for the purpose of selecting men for detective duty.

THE WEATHER TODAY. The southwestern storm has moved very slowly eastward, increasing somewhat in energy, and at the hour of observation last night it was central over Memphis, Tenn., with a barometric reading of 29.24. The cold wave from the northeast has retarded the passage of the low and its influence will continue today in the way of cloudy weather with occasional showers.

Local Report for Yesterday. Mean daily temperature... 44 Normal temperature... 42 Highest temperature in 24 hours... 45 Lowest temperature in 24 hours... 41 Precipitation during 24 hours... .12 Deficiency since January 1st... 2.67

Forecast for Today. North Carolina—Rain; easterly winds. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Western Florida—Partly cloudy, with occasional showers; southerly, shifting to westerly winds. Florida—Clearing in the early morning; light, southerly winds. Mississippi and Kentucky—Rain in eastern part; clearing and colder in western portions; winds becoming westerly.

An Old Soldier Gone. Charles Glen, a United States soldier, died at Fort McPherson yesterday morning at 2 o'clock.

He was seventy-two years of age and had been in the service of the government twenty-seven years. He had been in the French army for twenty years before enlisting in the United States army. He was in the band and was a very fine musician, being able to play on any instrument. He was of his own free will and was one of the best soldiers at the barracks.

His funeral will be held tomorrow. The interment will be at Marietta.

"Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man." WEARERS OF.....

MOORE'S SHOES Are proclaimed as persons of judgment, good taste and economy.

JOHN M. MOORE 30 Whitehall St., ATLANTA.

WERE THEY DRUGGED Two Men Found Dying by the Police Last Night.

THEY TOOK A FATAL DRINK One of the Victims Dies at the Station House in Great Agony.

FOUL PLAY IS STRONGLY SUSPECTED Suggested by Dr. Harris That It Was an Overdose of Decatur Street Whisky.

Drugged into the station house on a charge of being drunk, Albert Tunison and Jim Callahan, two street vendors, were found to be in a dying condition last night.

Before a physician could reach the prison in response to a hurried call, Tunison breathed his last, and Callahan was in the last throes of life. By a quick application of a restorative Callahan was brought around.

The men were foul and dirty, and their presence caused an unpleasant odor even in the prison. When dragged out of the patrol wagon the men were supposed to be limp with liquor, and they were handled with little care.

Before the unfortunate lay on the floor a moment it was observed that they were breathing hard and with difficulty. A suspicious odor came from their mouths, and it was suggested that something other than the effect of whisky was the matter. Turnkey Doherty gave the alarm, and he telephoned for City Physician N. O. Harris.

Died Before Aid Came. Before the physician reached the prison Tunison died in the prison corridor, and he found Callahan breathing as if he could last but a minute or two at the longest. Restoratives were quickly applied, and after several minutes' hard work Callahan began to revive. Dr. Harris was unable to determine the cause of the death of Tunison or the cause of the condition of Callahan. He at first thought that the men had been poisoned by strychnine, morphine or some other powerful drug.

After closely examining the persons of the men the physician decided that his first opinion was incorrect, the symptoms indicating something else as the cause of the condition of the men. He suggested that they had been overcome by gas but finally decided that alcoholic poisoning accounted for the death of Tunison and the condition of Callahan. He thought it strange that two men should be similarly stricken at the same time, and suggested that the matter be looked into further.

Callahan was sent to the Grady hospital, where the physicians endeavored to detect any poisonous drug in his stomach by a vigorous application of a stomach pump. They found no indication of poison other than whisky and soon had Callahan in a fair way to recovery. He was considered dangerously sick at midnight, but not necessarily fatally. Tunison's body was removed to Undertaker Patterson's establishment this morning by order of Coroner Paden, who was notified of his death. An inquest will be held this morning at an effort made to find the cause of his death.

Callahan and Tunison were found in the Florida house on Decatur street, where they had been taken and piled out on the floor by a hackman named Charles Franklin. He got the men in Watkins' saloon, 84 Decatur street. Patrolman Charles Marshall found the men and after investigating the case arrested a young man named J. J. Francis, who, it seems, had bought a quart of liquor and gave it to the two men.

It seems that Francis proposed to furnish the liquor if Callahan and Tunison would drink it, and after the two had swallowed the contents of the bottle the liquor began to effect them. They soon swooned away and were placed in the hack drunk. The suddenness of the effect of the whisky excited the suspicion that the men had been drugged, and Francis was taken in charge until the case can be fully investigated. He denied that he had drugged the men when locked up at the station house.

Francis was too drunk to give an account of himself. He said that he roomed at 84 Peachtree street, but further than that nothing could be learned as to his identity. Callahan and Tunison are grogshop frequenters. Their clothing was old and tattered and they presented a sad spectacle lying on the floor of the prison.

Francis will be held until the coroner's jury acts in the matter. The police think this morning that the two men simply drank enough Decatur street liquor to kill several ordinary men and that they did so to see who could drink the most.

A Sad Death. Mr. John Thomas Butler, son of Mr. W. T. Butler, died at the residence of his father, 210 Foundry street, Friday evening, January 17th, of meningitis. Mr. Butler was greatly liked by his numerous friends in the city. He was pleasant, genial, kind hearted and very popular. His remains were carried to Oglethorpe county, where they were interred in the family burying grounds. Mr. Butler was at one time connected with The Constitution.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. Brown's Bronchial Troches have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving coughs and throat troubles.

Odds and Ends. We are now selling at clearing out prices. This means just as much to you as if we had taken a half-page to tell you about it.

A. O. M. Haydon HATTERS AND HABERDASHERS, 13 WHITEHALL.

On our entire stock of Underwear. We bought these goods direct from the mills, and our original retail prices were phenomenally low.

On all Men's Odd Trousers and Boys' long Trousers. Our shelves are fairly overflowing with fine, substantial and seasonable Trousers—all sizes.

EISEMAN BROS. 15 AND 17 WHITEHALL STREET. NO BRANCH STORE IN THE CITY.

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WHO WILL BE NAMED A Vacancy Created by the Death of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood.

DR. I. S. HOPKINS SUGGESTED The Friends of Dr. Warren A. Candler Interested—No Selection Will Be Made for Two Years.

The death of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood removes one of the most distinguished figures of the Southern Methodist church. For more than thirty years he stood as one of the towering landmarks of his denomination and held a secure place not only in the affections of his own people, but in the love and confidence of all who knew and appreciated his abilities. In oratory, letters and theology he occupied the foremost rank, and as a bishop of the Southern Methodist church he was recognized as the peer of any of his colleagues.

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# WHEAT BUYING

Since Saturday an Enormous Amount of Short Stuff Covered.

## THE ADVANCE YESTERDAY 20

The Undertone to Stocks Better. Private Wire Houses Sold Cotton. The Market Closed Lower.

New York, January 22.—While business at the stock exchange showed no material improvement in volume, the undertone of the market was distinctly better. The advance in prices was the direct result of the advice from London indicating a peaceful solution of the Venezuelan question, and the disposition on the part of the senate to delay action on the Davis and other resolutions affecting the nation's relations with foreign countries. These developments, coupled with rather extensive buying for London account, led to an advance of any where from 1/8 to 1/4 per cent. The comparative ease in money on call and the disposition of the leading financial institutions to deal more liberally with borrowers on time also helped the rise in the list. In the case of General Electric the stock was influenced by rumors from Boston that the old deal with the Westinghouse was on again. The stock rose to 27 1/4, 1/2 per cent for a long time. Tobacco and Chicago Gas were weak at one time, Tobacco falling to 7 1/2 from 7 3/4 and Chicago Gas to 6 1/2 from 6 3/4. The decline in Tobacco was attributed to the closing of the transfer market in a recent auction, which practically wiped out the premium on the stock so far as borrowing purposes are concerned. It was also stated that there would be no contest at the annual election, and this gave the bears fresh courage. The refusal of the secretary of state of Illinois to accept the reorganization papers of the Chicago people, and the advance of the railway list drifted into dullness, and the market for those specialties continued quiet until the last half hour of business, when a number of buyers made their appearance. Nickel Plate stocks were the feature at this time, the common rising 1/4 to 1/2, second preferred, 3 to 2 1/2, and the first preferred, 1/2 to 1/4. This rise was due to the decision at the annual election, was paid in 1895; 4 per cent in 1894 and 3 1/2 per cent in 1893. Speculation closed strong and with prices 1/2 to 1/4 higher on the day. The Nickel Plate, however, gained 1/8 per cent. Total sales were 151,579 shares, including 25,000 Tobacco, 14,000 Gas, 13,000 Sugar and 10,000 General Electric. Bonds were irregular. Sales totaled up \$1,040,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$50,222,585; currency, \$55,257,512. Sales of listed stocks aggregated 121,122 shares, and of unlisted stocks 20,757 shares. Money on call easy at 2 1/2 per cent; last loan at 4, closed at 3 1/2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 6 1/2 per cent. Bar silver 67c.

Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87 1/2 for demand, 30 days, \$4.85 1/2 for 60 days, 90 days, \$4.83 1/2 for 120 days, 150 days, \$4.81 1/2 for 180 days, 210 days, \$4.79 1/2 for 240 days, 270 days, \$4.77 1/2 for 300 days, 330 days, \$4.75 1/2 for 360 days. Government bonds irregular.

State bonds higher. Railroad bonds easier. Silver at the board was neglected. London, January 22.—Star silver 205 1/2; consols, 107 1/2 for both money and the account. Paris advances quote 3 per cent renter in 102 francs 2 1/2 centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am. Cotton Oil...	10 1/2	Mobile & Ohio...	2 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining...	10 1/2	Nash, Chat. & Co. L. B.	10 1/2
Am. Tobacco...	10 1/2	Nash, Chat. & Co. L. B.	10 1/2
Am. Tea & Coffee...	10 1/2	Nash, Chat. & Co. L. B.	10 1/2
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Am. Tea & Coffee...	10 1/2	Nash, Chat. & Co. L. B.	10 1/2

Bonds—

Alabama, Class A...	109	Pa. funded debt...	109 1/2
Am. Class A...	109	Pa. funded debt...	109 1/2
Am. Class A...	109	Pa. funded debt...	109 1/2
Am. Class A...	109	Pa. funded debt...	109 1/2
Am. Class A...	109	Pa. funded debt...	109 1/2
Am. Class A...	109	Pa. funded debt...	109 1/2
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Am. Class A...	109	Pa. funded debt...	109 1/2
Am. Class A...	109	Pa. funded debt...	109 1/2
Am. Class A...	109	Pa. funded debt...	109 1/2

Early Morning Gossip. Dow, Jones & Co., N. Y., New York, January 22.—There has been General Electric on a report that friends of the Westinghouse Company have made an agreement by which 15,000 shares of General Electric and Westinghouse stock would be put in trust, and an agreement to regulate business of the two companies insure peace of mind.

London has bought between 15,000 and 20,000 shares of various stocks today. The largest buying has been in St. Paul. Cable sales there is a disposition to take some stock.

Bond, however, continue to be sold for London. The short sellers of Gas yesterday have been buyers today.

The raw sugar markets are exceedingly strong, with no sellers, at 1/4 above last sales. The selling in Tobacco has been partly by people who bought for a turn and partly by shorts, who think the premium will be off tomorrow. The demand for the stock attending the market has been shown a comparatively short interest. There have been some rumors that the present management would not remain in control, but the market has shown no opposing interest does not seek a control, but a change of policy.

The principal feature of the stock market this morning was the purchase by London of its leading favorites. The consequence was that the international listed stocks, while reacting slightly from top prices, generally resumed their opening advance of about a point.

The coalers were dull, but a shade firmer. The Industrials were generally marked by strength, the feature being General Electric, which was in demand. Sugar, after hesitation, reached figures over 1 per cent above yesterday's. Chicago Gas was steady and higher, but Tobacco was weak, ruling most of the time below last night's close.

Western Union opened up 1/2, fell 1 per cent and rallied back to final prices. The commission houses have been taking hard stocks, and at noon prices hardened all around.

Raw Sugar, exceedingly strong. Recent heavy purchases of beet believed to effect short sales to trust, made with the idea of covering on the London market. Earnings: Northwestern, 10 1/2 per cent for December, increase \$57,540.

The strength in St. Paul developed a rumor that the Rock Island interest had bought considerable amount of stock late, and contemplated an advance when the market becomes favorable. London was a small seller.

Leather interests report some increase in demand as compared with the latter part of last week. The best inquiry exists for Union Tanned, while Hemlock is more quiet. This is probably due to the fact that prices of the latter were lower

comparatively than those of the former. The latter, by no means as satisfactory as anticipated shortly after the first of the year. It is reflecting the business uncertainty, but will respond to a generally better tone very promptly.

## Closing Stock Review.

New York, January 22.—New York News Bureau: Continued peaceful news from Washington and an apparent return of confidence, opened the market today to a strong and higher stock market today. London houses were the principal buyers, for common house orders were very scarce. Talk of easier money rather also helped to encourage a sentiment.

Gains of 1 per cent or over were scored by the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore and Manhattan. The south to come out on a growing impression that the anthracite coal trade is not yet ripe for settlement.

Western Union covered a range of 1 per cent, and ended fractionally higher. In the industrial group Chicago Gas broke over 1 per cent, but made a partial recovery.

Tobacco was erratic, covering an extreme range of over 2 per cent, but ended substantially unchanged. General Electric was a strong feature, and Sugar was higher.

Leather preferred was almost neglected, but rose about a point. The market closed strong, but dull and professional.

The following are closing quotations of cotton in New Orleans today:

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
January	7.15	7.25	7.10	7.20
February	7.10	7.20	7.05	7.15
March	7.05	7.15	7.00	7.10
April	7.00	7.10	6.95	7.05
May	6.95	7.05	6.90	7.00
June	6.90	7.00	6.85	6.95
July	6.85	6.95	6.80	6.90
August	6.80	6.90	6.75	6.85
September	6.75	6.85	6.70	6.80
October	6.70	6.80	6.65	6.75
November	6.65	6.75	6.60	6.70
December	6.60	6.70	6.55	6.65

The following are the closing quotations of nature cotton in New Orleans today:

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
January	7.15	7.25	7.10	7.20
February	7.10	7.20	7.05	7.15
March	7.05	7.15	7.00	7.10
April	7.00	7.10	6.95	7.05
May	6.95	7.05	6.90	7.00
June	6.90	7.00	6.85	6.95
July	6.85	6.95	6.80	6.90
August	6.80	6.90	6.75	6.85
September	6.75	6.85	6.70	6.80
October	6.70	6.80	6.65	6.75
November	6.65	6.75	6.60	6.70
December	6.60	6.70	6.55	6.65

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June	6.90	7.00	6.85	6.95
July	6.85	6.95	6.80	6.90
August	6.80	6.90	6.75	6.85
September	6.75	6.85	6.70	6.80
October	6.70	6.80	6.65	6.75
November	6.65	6.75	6.60	6.70
December	6.60	6.70	6.55	6.65

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July	6.85	6.95	6.80	6.90
August	6.80	6.90	6.75	6.85
September	6.75	6.85	6.70	6.80
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July	6.85	6.95	6.80	6.90
August	6.80	6.90	6.75	6.85
September	6.75	6.85	6.70	6.80
October	6.70	6.80	6.65	6.75
November	6.65	6.75		



## WINDER IS OUT

Directors Consolidate His Office  
with the Vice Presidency

## ST. JOHN ASSUMES CHARGE

One Result of the Factional Fight in  
the Seaboard.

NOT WHOLLY UNEXPECTED

For a Long Time There Has Been  
Friction in the System.

A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT CREATED

It Is Thought Here That Captain  
"Bunch" McBee Will Be Elected  
to That New Office.

General Manager John H. Winder, of the  
Seaboard Air-Line, is out.  
Vice President St. John assumes the  
duties of general manager, and will fill both  
offices, for the present at least.  
The change was ordered by the directors,  
who met yesterday at Baltimore.  
This change in the Seaboard was not un-  
expected. For a long time it has been a ques-

sion. He is not much more than thirty  
now and he has a good record as a trans-  
portation and traffic man. It has not been  
months since he was offered the vice  
presidency of an important system, but he  
would not leave the Seaboard to accept it.  
This is not generally known, but it had  
great significance to those who were aware  
of it. Here in Atlanta, Captain Winder is  
very popular, as he is all along the line,  
and he gave his company a strong repre-  
sentation here.

Vice President St. John has the support  
of the board. He is a veteran railroad  
man, and on running things his own  
way. He seems to be living his way.  
Superintendent McBee, of this division  
of the Seaboard, is in Washington or Peris-  
mouth or somewhere in that vicinity. No  
one in his office knew anything about the  
change when The Constitution's repre-  
sentative sought verification of the report  
there. At least no one there admits know-  
ing anything of it. But that is the way  
with a well trained set of railroad boys.  
They would not admit knowing of the  
translation of a general officer if it took  
place in a chariot of fire right before their  
eyes.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD TODAY.

The Inner Circle of the Association  
Meets in the Equitable.

The executive board of the Southern  
States Freight Association meets today in  
the Equitable building. This will bring a  
large number of the heavy-weight railway  
men together.

It is given out that they will simply dis-  
cuss routine matters.  
The rate committee, which was appointed  
some time ago to try to devise some meth-  
od by which the roads can make more reve-  
nue, will report. This committee consists  
of Commissioner Haines, Traffic Manager  
Culp, of the Georgia, and Traffic Manager  
Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line. They  
met in New York last week. Their report  
will be an interesting paper. No one here  
yesterday knew its nature except Commis-  
sioner Haines, and he would not forestall the  
committee.

The Interstate Commerce law is in the  
way of a physical pool and the only other  
thing for the lines to do is to make stronger  
vows of holding to their contracts.  
Colonel Haines has the right idea. He  
says that solicitors must not be allowed to  
cut rates, and he tells them that their  
value to their companies depends not on

## WHEN PADDY PLAYED

The Wizard Pianist Was Greeted by a  
Large Audience.

## ADDED ATLANTA TO HIS LIST

Of Cities Made Captive by the Magic  
Of His Art.

THE GREAT PADEREWSKI AS HE IS  
The Story of an Evening's Concert.  
Camille D'Arville Comes Tonight  
in Her Comic Opera.

When Paderewski played—  
The everyday man was there, as well as  
the musician and devotee to music.

The everyday man went more out of cu-  
riosity than for any other reason. He had  
heard of this man, whom he called "Paddy"  
for short; had seen pictures which made it  
appear that feminine America had lit-  
erally gone crazy over the man's art, and  
he knew that, all things considered, the  
hair Paderewski wears is the fad of the  
year. The everyday man went to see a part  
of the contract made by his managers that  
Paderewski shall make his appearance at  
8:15 o'clock, and that nobody shall be al-  
lowed to enter the house during the per-  
formance of a number. So at 8:15 o'clock he  
fulfilled his part of the contract and came on.

There was the applause which every star  
receives upon his first appearance, and  
little "howdy," nothing more. The audi-  
ence beheld a slight fellow with a large mop  
of copper hair—a rather diminutive edition  
of the famous pianist. He was dressed in  
the end of the concert master's coat, and  
the hair Paderewski wears is the fad of the  
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## THE NEWS IN NORFOLK.

Vice President St. John Leaves for  
Baltimore To Meet Pres. Hoffman.

Norfolk, Va., January 22.—(Special.)  
The Virginia learns that there was a  
meeting of the directors of the railway  
lines comprising the Seaboard Air-Line  
system at the office of the company in  
Baltimore this afternoon. At the meeting  
President Hoffman was directed to issue an  
order appointing Mr. E. St. John general  
manager of the entire system, in addition  
to his other duties as vice president. In  
compliance with this order Mr. St. John  
assumed the general management this af-  
ternoon, General Manager Winder being  
retired from the position.

As to further connection with the rail-  
road by General Manager Winder nothing  
could be learned at this time, as the line  
of the road was postponed as to whether  
this position would be tendered. The  
announcement of the retirement of  
Captain Winder as general manager of the  
Seaboard Air-Line was a surprise here, as  
though in railway circles it was not un-  
expected. It is asserted that other impor-  
tant changes in the management of the sys-  
tem will follow. Vice President St. John  
left tonight for Baltimore, presumably to  
confer with President Hoffman. He will be  
absent for several days.

## FOUR MORE DONE FOR.

The List of Reductions in the South-  
ern Freight Department Grows.

Four new names were added yesterday  
to the unhappy list of the stricken South-  
ern freight rates. These unfortunate  
names were G. Herbert Jackson, soliciting  
freight agent at Augusta; W. K. Dar-  
by, soliciting freight agent at Charleston;  
A. C. Izzard, soliciting freight agent at  
Rock Hill, S. C.; and Mr. Hale, the agent  
at New Orleans.  
The circulars have not arrived, and no  
one here knows the extent of the reduc-  
tions. Mr. Kember, the Kansas City rep-  
resentative, came in yesterday. He got a  
letter a few days ago from General Freight  
Agent Smith notifying him that his office  
would be abolished, and instructing him to  
close it up by February 20th.  
Everybody is anxious to know whether  
the passenger and operating departments  
are to be cut. Mr. Thompson, the assist-  
ant general superintendent, and Mr. Har-  
dwick, the assistant general passenger  
agent, are both out of the city.

## HOW TO BRING UP

A FAMILY!

We want to bring up a large  
family of future customers.  
We want everybody to get ac-  
quainted with the merits of our  
celebrated Clothing.

A tremendous price reduction in  
order to clean out Winter Stock  
will have the desired effect.

FOR \$7.90

We will sell for one week Men's  
and Youths' Suits, worth  
\$10.00, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00

FOR \$2.90

All-wool Pants, worth \$3.50, \$4.00,  
\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50. These are  
all Odd Pants, most of them be-  
longed to \$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits.

## BOARD MEETING TODAY.

First Regular Session of the School  
Fathers for the Year.

The board of education will meet in regu-  
lar session in the office of Superintendent  
Slaton this afternoon at 5 o'clock.  
It will be the first regular session of the  
year and the first meeting of the board  
under the new organization.

Secretary Burgess Smith will enter upon  
the discharge of his duties as secretary  
of the board, taking the place of Superin-  
tendent Slaton, who retires from the office  
this afternoon. Superintendent Slaton will  
be present at all the meetings of the board.

Colonel W. S. Thompson will preside over  
the board meeting this afternoon.  
The action of the city council in appro-  
priating \$38,000 for the completion of the  
new high school building will be taken up  
and other school matters will be dis-  
cussed.

## INSURANCE MEN MEET.

A LARGE CLUB ORGANIZED BY  
MANY REPRESENTATIVES.

Membership Will Extend to Two  
Hundred—Committees Named  
on Organization.

Forty enthusiastic insurance men met in  
Mr. H. C. Stockwell's office in the Equi-  
table building last night to organize an in-  
surance club. There were present repre-  
sentatives from all the prominent fire, life  
and casualty companies in the city. The  
organization of such a club has long been  
talked of. The club will include in its  
program for charter and for desirable  
rooms or perhaps will secure a clubhouse,  
as the latter plan is favored by some of  
the members. The following committees  
were appointed by the chairman:

Messrs. Ashley Jones, F. C. Stockwell,  
Percy Putnam, S. Y. Tupper, C. G. Beck  
and W. T. Crenshaw. Other committees  
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Atlanta, Ga., September 16, 1895.—The  
Spectator Company, Gentlemen: I have  
been insuring with your company for some  
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insurance mentioned, but I prefer not to  
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What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for  
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Ten Dollars for a Name.  
The Georgia Southern and Florida rail-  
way, in addition to their famous Pullman  
budding cars, "The Georgia Southern"  
has inaugurated the fastest Pullman  
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G. P. A. G. S. & F. R. Y.  
Macon, Ga.  
D. G. HALL, T. P. A.,  
19 E. Main Street, Atlanta, Ga.

## HOW TO BRING UP

A FAMILY!

We want to bring up a large  
family of future customers.  
We want everybody to get ac-  
quainted with the merits of our  
celebrated Clothing.

A tremendous price reduction in  
order to clean out Winter Stock  
will have the desired effect.

FOR \$7.90

We will sell for one week Men's  
and Youths' Suits, worth  
\$10.00, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00

FOR \$2.90

All-wool Pants, worth \$3.50, \$4.00,  
\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50. These are  
all Odd Pants, most of them be-  
longed to \$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits.

## BOARD MEETING TODAY.

First Regular Session of the School  
Fathers for the Year.

The board of education will meet in regu-  
lar session in the office of Superintendent  
Slaton this afternoon at 5 o'clock.  
It will be the first regular session of the  
year and the first meeting of the board  
under the new organization.

Secretary Burgess Smith will enter upon  
the discharge of his duties as secretary  
of the board, taking the place of Superin-  
tendent Slaton, who retires from the office  
this afternoon. Superintendent Slaton will  
be present at all the meetings of the board.

Colonel W. S. Thompson will preside over  
the board meeting this afternoon.  
The action of the city council in appro-  
priating \$38,000 for the completion of the  
new high school building will be taken up  
and other school matters will be dis-  
cussed.

## INSURANCE MEN MEET.

A LARGE CLUB ORGANIZED BY  
MANY REPRESENTATIVES.

Membership Will Extend to Two  
Hundred—Committees Named  
on Organization.

Forty enthusiastic insurance men met in  
Mr. H. C. Stockwell's office in the Equi-  
table building last night to organize an in-  
surance club. There were present repre-  
sentatives from all the prominent fire, life  
and casualty companies in the city. The  
organization of such a club has long been  
talked of. The club will include in its  
program for charter and for desirable  
rooms or perhaps will secure a clubhouse,  
as the latter plan is favored by some of  
the members. The following committees  
were appointed by the chairman:

Messrs. Ashley Jones, F. C. Stockwell,  
Percy Putnam, S. Y. Tupper, C. G. Beck  
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## OUR CLOTHES

Are intended to make us friends  
first—money afterward.

Though we are the largest cloth-  
ing house in the state, and have a  
stream of customers from morning  
till night, not one dollar's worth of  
shoddy goods shall ever cross the  
threshold. If we can't sell the best  
there is as low as any one else, we  
have no business to be in existence.

## YOUR MONEY BACK

IF YOU'RE NOT SUITED.

## George Muse Clothing Company,

CLOTHES, HATS, FURNISHINGS,

38 Whitehall Street.

## THE GRAND

TONIGHT  
THE ACKNOWLEDGED QUEEN OF  
COMIC OPERA.

CAMILLE  
D'ARVILLE

—ANR HER OWN COMPANY.

70 PEOPLE 70  
Presenting Stange and Edwards' Re-  
markable Success.

MADELINE  
OR THE  
MAGIC KISS.

Bright, Melodious, Catchy.  
New Costumes, Magnificent Scenery.  
Adapted Orchestra.  
A Company of Unusual Excellence, In-  
cluding George C. Boniface, Jr.  
Presented in Every Detail as at New  
York 20 weeks, Boston 22 weeks, Philadel-  
phia 8 weeks, Chicago 8 weeks.

Friday and Saturday Nights, January  
21st and 22nd, and Saturday Matinee.  
First Appearance in Atlanta of

HENRY IRVING

MISS  
ELLEN TERRY

—AND THE—  
LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY.

Under the Direction of Messrs. Abbey,  
Schofield & Grau, Presenting:  
Friday Night Shakespeare's Comedy in  
the

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

Shylock. . . . . Henry Irving  
Portia. . . . . Miss Ellen Terry  
Salandino. . . . . Alfred Ford  
Son's Historical Play.

BECKET.

Becket. . . . . Henry Irving  
Fair Rosamond. . . . . Miss Julia Arthur  
Saturday Evening, a Double Bill, Consist-  
ing of

NANCE OLDFIELD.

Mrs. Anne Oldfield. . . . . Miss Ellen Terry  
To be followed by  
THE BELLS.

Mathias (his original part). . . . . Henry Irving  
The Bellman. . . . . Miss Julia Arthur  
January 21st, at the box office of the  
Grand opera house.

General Admission \$1.  
Gallery Seats 50 Cents.

Y. M. C. A. STAR COURSE.

TONIGHT, JANUARY, 23d, 8 P. M.

EDWARD P. ELLIOTT,

IMPRESARIO,  
Will Present

"DOLLARS AND SENSE."

A Comedy of Today. Adapted from Nat  
Goodwin's Great Success,  
"THE GILDED FIDELITY."

Tickets (including reserved seats)—50c and  
above. If you prefer to come here we will con-  
tract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and  
charge, if you fail to return. If you have taken more  
than one ticket, please return the extra tickets.  
on membership ticket.

BANKERS' GUARANTEE FUND  
LIFE ASSOCIATION

HON. W. A. HEMPHILL, President.

A Successful Southern Enterprise.

About eighteen months  
old, and has written over  
\$2,900,000 insurance.  
Death claims aggregating  
\$10,000 paid in full be-  
fore due. It is the insur-  
ance for business and pro-  
fessional men at less than  
half "old line" rates.  
Agents that furnish sat-  
isfactory reference can se-  
cure profitable contracts.

Address CHAS. COFFIELD, General Man-  
ager, 51-53 Equitable building, Atlanta,  
Ga.

COOK REMEDY CO.

Primary, Secondary or Ter-  
tiary Syphilis. Cured in 15 to 30 days. You  
can be treated at home for the same price as in  
hospital. If you prefer to come here we will con-  
tract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and  
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than one ticket, please return the extra tickets.  
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**New Styles and Shoppers in Visiting Cards and Wedding Invitations.**

Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are introducing some new styles in visiting cards, which are becoming very popular with those who desire "the very latest." The rush of Christmas work now being over, they can execute orders promptly. The reputation of this house for the manufacture of fine stationery is so great that they are receiving orders from the north and west. It is an acknowledged fact that for exquisite taste in designing and the use of high-grade stationery in their production Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are leaders. Their prices are also very moderate.

**fraud!!!**

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for **canadian club** **old oscar pepper** **four aces** be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from re-filled bottles.

**bluthenthal "b. & b." & bickart**

fine whiskeys, marietta and forsyth sts. hello! no. 378.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. H. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

**WE CURE OUR PATIENTS.**

In cases private and of a delicate nature, Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., are Masters of the Profession. don't mention all diseases flesh is heir to, not necessary. Patients can judge and govern themselves accordingly. Call on or address Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., 205 North Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Office Hours: 8 to 12 M., 2 to 6 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 1 P. M.

A Complete Library in One Book. Orderly Arrangement of Information. An up-to-date Synopsis of Features and Facts.

**The Atlanta Constitution Almanac**

**WEATHER FORECASTS**

**FOR 1896.**

Issued quarterly during the year. Price 25c.

**THE WHOLE TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL.**

500 Pages, 10,000 Facts, 1,000 Topics.

An Encyclopedic volume of Agricultural, Official, Statistical, Historical, Political and General Information, compiled for the everyday use of every-day people.

**PUT IT ON THE LIST OF THINGS YOU NEED.**

Weather forecasts for the year 1896 by Professor Charles H. Lillingstone, son-in-law, pupil and assistant to the late Professor John H. Piche, the admitted discoverer of the electro-planetary system, upon which weather forecasts are based.

For sale by city news dealers.

**KEETA**

**We Manufacture**

ALL KINDS—TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, CASES, Etc.

**THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK**

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEvised.

**W. W. ROUTER & BRO.**

TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY, 97 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. And Richmond Va.

**OPIUM**

Morphine Habits treated with guarantee. No pay till cured. Address: R. H. Veal, Mgr. Little Springs, Ga. Office at Lock Box & Austin, Ga.

## "THE INDEX" SOLD

The Christian Index Was Yesterday Sold to Rev. T. P. Bell.

THE PRICE PAID WAS \$11,010

The Bidding for the Paper Was Very Brisk and Many Ministers Wanted the Property.

The Christian Index was sold yesterday at noon by order of the court and was purchased by Rev. T. P. Bell, of Nashville. The price paid for the paper by Mr. Bell was \$11,010, and the good will of the paper, the subscription list and the composing rooms were included in the sale.

Rev. T. P. Bell, who now becomes editor and sole proprietor of The Christian Index, is at present the corresponding secretary of the Sunday school board of the Southern Baptist convention, with headquarters at Nashville. The duties of the editor's chair will make it necessary for Mr. Bell to give his whole time and attention to the management of the paper and he will call a meeting of the Sunday school board, at which he will tender his resignation as secretary.

The Christian Index was established in 1821 and has been a denominational paper since its birth. It has now a wide circulation and finds a way into every Southern Baptist home throughout the southern states. The paper was purchased a few years ago by Mr. J. C. McMichael, a prominent member of the denomination and was run by him until his death last fall, since which time the paper has been conducted by Rev. A. C. Ward, who was appointed as managing editor by Mr. W. Campbell, the administrator of the estate.

Recently an order authorizing the sale of the paper was granted by the superior court and it was advertised for sale on January 22d. The sale of the paper, on account of the field occupied by the publication and the fact that it was the only denominational paper in the south, attracted many prominent Baptists to the city yesterday with a view of purchasing the paper. The bidding at the sale was exceedingly lively and many bids were made. Among those who sought to purchase the paper were Rev. A. A. Marshall, Rev. O. C. Pope, of Augusta; Rev. George W. Gardner, of the Valley; Dr. C. Z. Bland, Major Frank Calloway and others of prominence among the denomination.

The paper was finally bid in by Mr. A. D. Adams, who represented Rev. T. P. Bell, of Nashville. The purchase of the paper by Dr. Bell caused considerable surprise among those who were interested in the sale of the paper, as it is not known that he had any idea of intention of buying the paper.

Rev. T. P. Bell, who now assumes editorial control of the paper, was seen after the sale and he was asked if any special changes would be made in the publication, said that he had not decided upon any definite plans at present and no change would be made in the paper. "I will be assisted in the management of the paper by a very prominent Baptist gentleman, whose name will be announced later. He will probably be editor-in-chief and I may take a certain department. I do not know of any changes that will be made just now, as I haven't any time to study the situation. Later on it may be desirable to make a change in the form or the size of the paper, but everything that will be done will be for the benefit of the paper, and its usefulness and influence will be increased. Everywhere an improvement can be made we will see that it is done."

**IMPROVING RAPIDLY.**

Mr. Weinmeister May Yet Partially Recover the Use of His Hand.

The friends of Mr. Henry Weinmeister will be glad to know that he is doing very well, in spite of the severe injury which he recently sustained.

Mr. Weinmeister lost four fingers and the left hand by an accident connected with his work as cabinet maker in the Winslow Machine Company. He was carried to the office of Dr. W. B. Parks, where Dr. Parks was amputated the fingers and the hand by Dr. Parks, who is attending physician. Dr. Parks, hopes that he may still have some use of his hand, as his hand remains.

The details of this frightful accident were given to the readers of The Constitution several days ago. Mr. Weinmeister is a popular young man and is held in very high esteem by his employees.

**WHEN THE BELL GOES.**

Various Committees Appointed To Look After Its Removal.

The Liberty bell committee has named a subcommittee to arrange for the removal of the old symbol of liberty to Philadelphia next week.

The following subcommittees have been named: Entertainment committee, Messrs. Heron, Hill, Neely and May; Finance committee, Messrs. Harrison, Howell, Cabanis and Deane; Finance committee, Messrs. Neill, Bell and Deane; Committee on the Liberty bell, Messrs. Heron, Hill, Neely and May; Transportation committee, Messrs. King, Messrs. Harrison, Howell, Cabanis and Deane; Finance committee, Messrs. Neill, Bell and Deane; Military committee, Messrs. Harrison, Howell, Cabanis and Deane; Military committee, Messrs. Neill, Bell and Deane; Military committee, Messrs. Neill, Bell and Deane.

Most of these committees will hold meetings on Friday morning and arrange everything that is to be arranged in removing the Liberty bell. Mayor King, as chairman of the transportation committee, is conferring with Mr. Baldwin, of the Southern, about going over that road. It is thought that the arrangement will be made with the road all right.

The ceremony committee will arrange for appropriate ceremonies to be held on the departure of the bell and the decorating committee will have the bell profusely decorated.

**The Soldiers' Colony, Fitzgerald, Ga.**

Is located in that section of Georgia traversed by the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, which is the only direct through route to the capital of the colony, connecting at Tifton with the Tifton and Northeastern railroad for Fitzgerald. By this route parties from Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati can secure sleepers with only one change of cars at Nashville to Tampa, and from St. Louis direct without change. The section in which this colony is located has been well named the great fruit belt of the south, for in it are located the largest peach orchards in the world, while peaches, apples, grapes and melons do equally well. The soil is easily cultivated and produces fine crops of corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton, sugar cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, etc. A general variety of vegetables. The climate is mild and healthful. Lands conveniently located to shipping points can be secured for from \$2 to \$10 per acre, very liberal terms. For illustrated pamphlet, map, land lists, terms of sale and prospectus, apply to W. L. GLESSNER, Commissioner of Immigration, Macon, Ga.

**G. A. MACDONALD,** General Passenger Agent, Macon, Ga. jan19-4t

**Paderewski.**

The Southern railway will hold its train No. 7 scheduled to leave Atlanta at 10:30 p. m. for Rome and Chattanooga until after the performance on evenings of January 23d and 24th.

This will be a great convenience to the many visitors from nearby points.

## MUNYON'S COLD AND COUGH CURE

Guaranteed To Check a Cold in a Few Hours and Prevent Grip and Pneumonia.

Colds lead to coughs, coughs to pneumonia and consumption; therefore, it is all important to check a cold before it reaches the lungs.

Munyon's Cold Cure will positively break a cold inside of twenty-four hours if taken at once.

When the cold reaches the lungs it festers itself. When the cold reaches the lungs it festers itself. When the cold reaches the lungs it festers itself.

The Cough Cure positively cures bronchitis, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, sore throat, chest tightness, difficulty in breathing, lack of cough and all pulmonary diseases where the lungs are not too far gone to be recovered with medicines.

If you are ailing step into the nearest drug store and get a 25-cent bottle of one of Munyon's Remedies. No matter what your disease, or how many doctors have failed to cure, it will give you relief.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1205 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

**JUDGE VAN EPPS ELECTED.**

THE DISTINGUISHED BARRISTER RECEIVES A MARKED HONOR.

President of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Medical College, Succeeding Dr. Powell.

Judge Howard Van Epps, of this city, has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Southern Medical college of this city.

This is a marked compliment to one of the most distinguished members of the Atlanta bar. Judge Van Epps is the son of a member of the firm of Van Epps, Ladson & Lettich, and has been a resident of this city for the greater portion of his life.

For ten years Judge Van Epps presided over the city court of Atlanta, having just recently resigned that position.

The board of trustees met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of naming a successor to the late lamented Dr. Thomas S. Powell, whose death created a vacancy in the presidential chair. Among the members of the board present were Colonel T. W. Latham, Colonel W. W. McFay, Judge R. T. Dorsey, Dr. W. T. Goldsmith, Judge W. S. Elkins, Dr. J. McFay, Gaston and Dr. W. P. Nicholson.

Dr. Thomas S. Powell, the founder of the institution, held the office of president of the board of trustees for nearly seven years. Under his able administration the college was successfully conducted through the period of its infancy.

The college buildings are located directly opposite the Grady hospital on Butler street. The buildings are constructed of brick and are of a very modern and comfortable appearance. The faculty of the college is a strong one and is composed of several of the most eminent physicians of this city.

In the selection of Judge Van Epps as president of the board, the trustees have taken on a fresh element of popularity. Judge Van Epps is not only a man of broad scholarship and high judicial learning, but an orator of brilliant gifts. His attainments will shed additional lustre upon the college.

Dr. Van Epps will preside over all meetings of the board of trustees and will doubtless preside over the graduating exercises, delivering the diploma to the young physicians.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon Dr. J. McFay was elected vice president, Colonel W. W. McFay treasurer and Dr. W. S. Elkins president of the board of trustees. Under these able officers the prosperity of the institution is fully assured.

**CONVICTS AT COALBURG.**

Visit of Governor Oates and the Commission to the Prison.

Montgomery, Ala., January 21.—(Special.) Governor Oates and the convict commission have returned from their trip of inspection to the convict prison at Coalburg, Ala., where they were met by the officials of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, and the excursion proved a most agreeable and instructive one to all concerned.

The big mines at Pratt, where about 1,500 of the state's ablest bodied convicts are employed, were first visited. This is the most extensive and most important mining property in the south and in many things "sets the pace" for the smaller concerns.

After spending a day at Pratt the governor went on to Coalburg, where the company's enormous property is located.

The inspection of the latter mines and prisons was attended perhaps with greater interest than that of the Pratt mines. Many a possession, inasmuch as Dr. Parks, the county physician of Jefferson county, recently published a report in which he criticized the accommodations very severely at Coalburg. He attacked the sanitary conditions existing there and pronounced the prison and its surroundings to be a sort of pest house.

As the governor's party saw the conditions surrounding the Coalburg convicts Saturday it must be said that there was little to criticize. Of course, the accommodations will not compare favorably with those offered by the Aragon or the Ponce de Leon, but they appear to be entirely comfortable and the premises show no cause for the breeding or fostering of diseases of any kind. The prison is not a cheerful looking establishment, it is true, but it is a well kept and well managed one.

Wanted, in paint and varnish store, one man in artist department and one that can sell paints; state experience and wages wanted. Address "Paint and Varnish," care Constitution.

**Second-Hand School Books.**

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 3 Marietta street. sep17-t

**No. 8 Kimball House—New Ticket**

Office.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, Western Atlantic railroad and the Georgia railroad have opened a new ticket office at No. 8 Kimball house, Atlanta, for tickets to any point west or east.

No trouble to answer questions or to furnish any kind of information. Tickets can be reserved thirty days in advance. Office open all day and will be glad to see you. A. T. THOMAS, Ticket Agent, 8 Kimball House. jan16-10t

**Beautiful Shoes.**

Well fitting shoes, serviceable shoes at Bloodworth Shoe Company, 14 Whitehall.

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Of the Queen and Crescent Route.

The finest trains in the south are those of the Queen and Crescent route from Atlanta to Cincinnati and the north.

## A Powerful Sale

That is what is going on at this store. On handsome and elegant, fresh and stylish Suits and Overcoats for men and boys we save you about half the regular retail prices.

**Cards-Neel Co**

For Improved and Economic Cookery

**Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef**

For Delicious, Refreshing Beef Tea

USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL

**NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.**

Brass Fire Sets, Andirons, Fenders, Coal Vases and Coal Hods, Chafing Dishes, Tin Toilet Sets, Fancy Japanese Waiters, English Decorated Tea Pots, Royal Turkey Roasters—best made.

A full line of House Furnishing Goods, Mantels, Tiles, Grates and Gas Fixtures.

**Monitor Steel Ranges**

We have sold them twenty-five years. Every one guaranteed.

**COOK STOVES FROM \$5 UP.**

Everything retailed at wholesale prices for cash next ten days.

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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS, New York, Southampton (London), SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED. New York, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples.

**MEDITERRANEAN LINE**

Oelrichs & Co., New York; R. D. Mann & Co., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta. jan16-10t

**SATZKY, MERCHAND TAILOR**

11 East Alabama Street.

I will close out my stock of Fall and Winter Goods at a great reduction for the next thirty days. Come and see me.

**PETER LYNCH**

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

In addition to his usual stock and great variety of seasonable goods, has on hand a large stock of port, sherry, champagne, catfish, scuppernon, chateaux, and other foreign and domestic wines; also imported French brandies, Irish whiskeys, Jamaica rum, Holland gin, and all other brands of liquors, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. There is nothing in the way of American liquors giving the satisfaction of taste and quality. Large lot of fire crackers and Roman candles at his place, 201 Peters street, which will be sold low during the holidays; also other Christmas tricks, all to be sold low. Terms cash.

**Japanese Village at Auction.**

The buildings will be sold separately and all of the contents of the village will be sold at public auction at store, No. 79 Peachtree street, on Saturday, January 24th and 25th. Sale commences each day at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. No cash on account. H. C. STOCKDELL, Auctioneer.

**Irving Tickets.**

I have a number of tickets for good seats for the performance by Mr. Henry Irving—"Merchant of Venice"—less over from those allotted to Yarnab Tompkins, which I will sell at 50c. H. C. STOCKDELL, Auctioneer.

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Through solid trains to Cincinnati, through sleepers to Louisville, and in the summer months the Queen and Crescent route. dec 2-2m

## Season Ending Sale

We are house cleaning. A general cleaning up from one end of the store to the other. Low prices, the powerful factor to do the work. We never carry over goods from season to season, and another thing, we never lose sight of the fact that ours is a business of reliable merchandise. See the values we are offering in MEN'S CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS.

**HIRSCH BROS.**

44 Whitehall Street.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE... FITTINGS

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For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.

Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.

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Construct all kinds of machinery, pipe work and plumbing in residences or shops. All orders promptly attended to; no delay; special care given to setting up and improving steam and water power; do all kinds of pipe work; all work guaranteed satisfactory prices. Let me make you an estimate. When your pipe bursts telephone me and I will give it immediate attention.

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Real Estate, Renting and Loans.

**28 Peachtree St.**

\$3,000, \$4,000 and other sums—bank to loan on real estate in or around Atlanta at reasonable rates. No delay. Money forthcoming as soon as attorney passes on title. If you want to make a loan it might be to your interest to call on us.

\$5,000 buys beautiful lot 6x120 and house on East Canal street, close in. Terms easy.

\$3,500 buys 8-room house, gas and water, close in, on side, on Houston street, Jackson street. Terms easy.

We have places both improved and unimproved in all directions. If you want to buy or sell give us a call.

**ANSLEY BROS.**

Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers

\$2,500 for splendid lot, 7x125, on fine paved street, north side, one mile from Kimball house; worth fully twice as much as it is asked for. Terms easy.

\$5,000—8-room house and nice lot, Jackson street; not too far out; elegant neighborhood. Terms easy.

\$1,000—Fine lot, 70 feet front, in half block of Peachtree; a rare bargain.

\$2,500—Most 8-room house on north side of city; new and all modern improvements; on nice street.

\$3,700 for the cheapest lot on Peachtree street.

\$1,900—Inman Park; beautiful lot and bigest bargain we ever offered; also, plenty of others at different prices.

West End—We have a fine list to offer. Farms—Plenty of all kinds and prices. Office, 12 East Alabama Street. Phone 353.

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By D. P. Morris & Sons, the Special Real Estate Agents, 48 N. Broad St.

14-r. h., Boulevard, furnished, \$50.00

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8-r. h., Whitehall, furnished, \$50.00

8-r. h., Whitehall, furnished, \$50.00

8-r. h., Logan avenue, \$15.00

8-r. h., Yonge, \$15.00

8-r. h., Luckie, \$15.00

8-r. h., Ashby, \$15.00

8-r. h., 13th street, \$15.00

8-r. h., Summit avenue, \$15.00

6-r. h., Edgewood, Ga., \$14.00